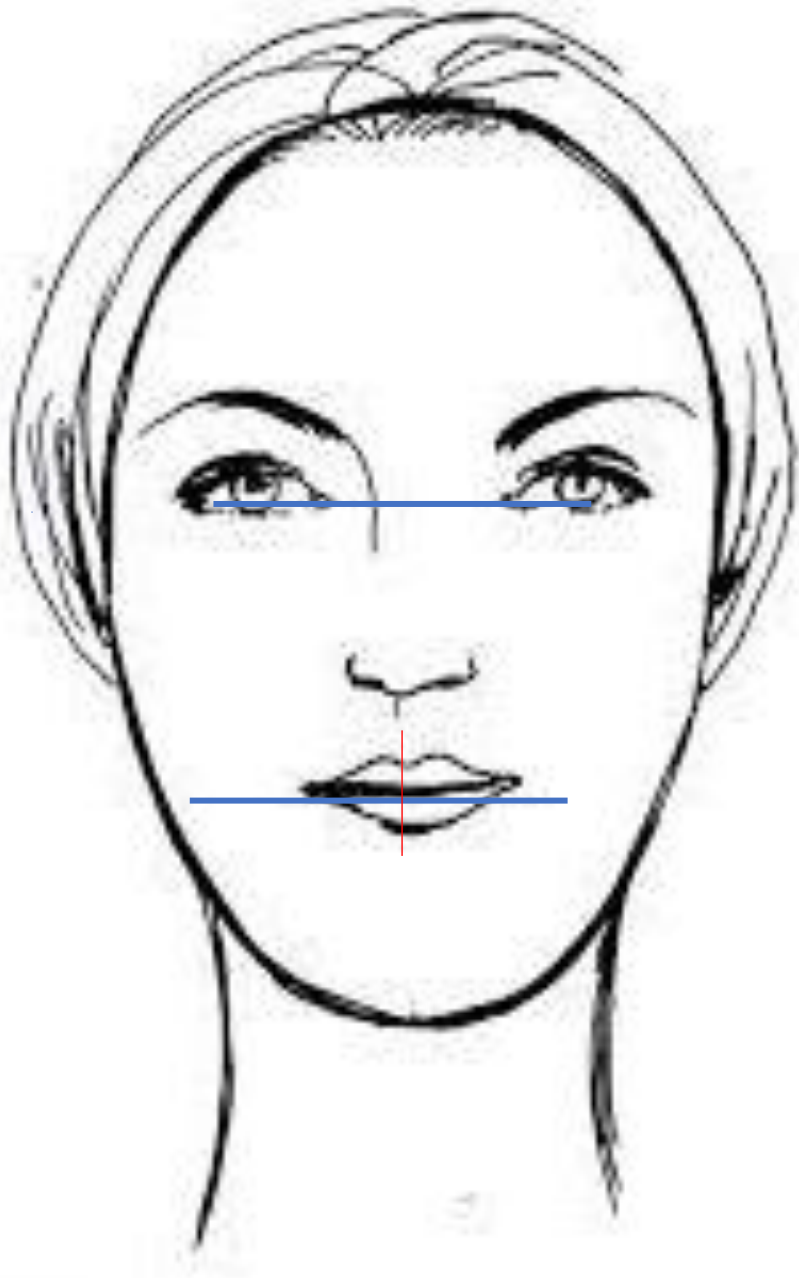


# Reconstruction of the intermaxillary relationships



# Rest position of the mandible

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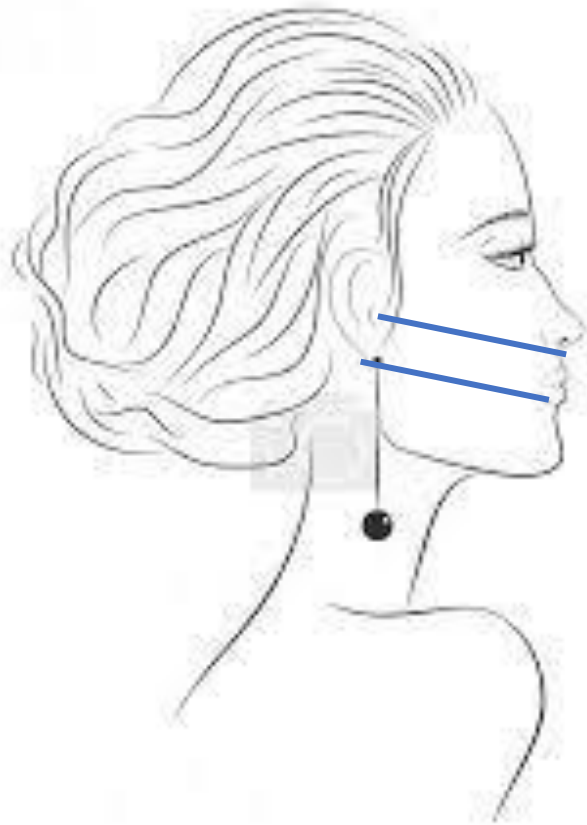
- Then mandible is free between muscules
- The distance between the dental arches is appr. 2 mm

## FRONTAL AREA

- Bipupillary line and the occlusal plane are paralell
- The occlusal plane goes through the incisal point (2mm below the upper lip)

# Rest position of the mandible

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- Then mandible is free between muscles
- The distance between the dental arches is appr. 2 mm

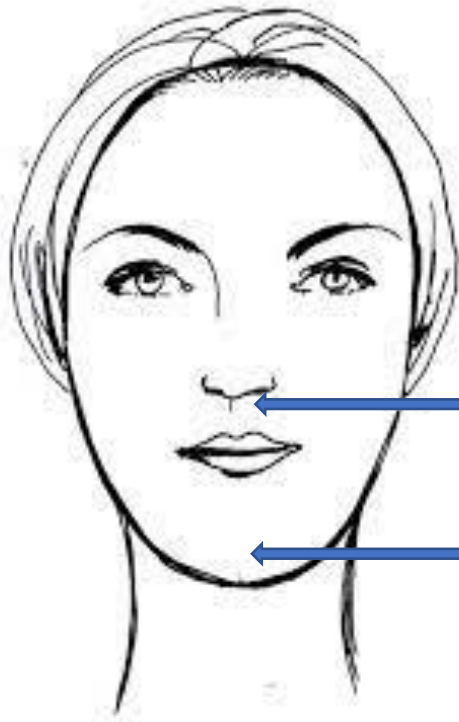
## POSTERIOR AREA

The occlusal plane is parallel to the nasaural plane

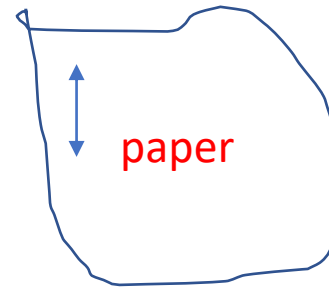
The occlusal plane goes through mesiobuccal cusps of the first upper molar

The position of the patient – sitting – vertical position of the head and neck

# Vertical intermaxillary relationship



- Two markers – subnasale, gnathion
- The distance for physiological rest position – the piece of paper
- Find this distance on the wax templates
- Cut the wax template for 2 mm



# Bite templates

- Wax wall and shellack or acrylic base
- Place into oral cavity
- Cut with modelling knife upper template the wax wall lies – 2mm below upper lip, parallel to the bipupillary line in frontal area and to the nasoaual plane in posterior area
- Curve the lower template – wax wall according to the upper (it must fit on it) until the distance between two markers is in accordance to the physiological rest position.
- Cut the lower wax wall for 2 mm – vertical intermaxillary relationship

# Horizontal intermaxillary relationship

- The patients swallows, the head is in the position bend back



# After establishment of intermaxillary relationships

- The bite templates are fixed in this position using clasps or heated wax
- Important markers are drawn on bite templates:
  - Line of symmetry
  - Occlusal plane
  - Position of canines: on the axis of the angle between ala nasi and sulcus nasolabialis
  - Line of smile